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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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EX-QUEEN IS SAFE

Story of Her Dangerous Illness
Proves to Have Been untrue.

WAS BUT SLIGHTLY DISPOSED

Samuel Parker is Out for
Annexation.

Baltimore Has Been Commissioned
and Will Start for Hono-
lulu at Once.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—There is no truth in the report that the former Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii is critically ill. She is in excellent health and this evening took a walk in the vicinity of her hotel.

The rumors regarding Liliuokalani had their origin in a bit of diplomatic evasion inspired by herself.

Some visitors whom she particularly desired to avoid meeting sent up their cards. Word was returned that the former Queen was at the point of death as a result of an attack of pneumonia.

The callers, thus made victims of the expediency, immediately communicated the information to all with whom they came in contact.

OUT FOR ANNEXATION.

Samuel Parker Says It Would be
a Blessing to Hawaii.

The Chronicle of October 9th says:

Samuel Parker of Honolulu, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hawaii under the Government of ex-Queen Liliuokalani and a large land-owner on the Islands, accompanied by two daughters and a son, is at the California Hotel. Mr. Parker is recognized as the richest, as well as the most influential, native Hawaiian on the Islands.

He has been known as one of those advisers in whom the ex-Queen placed most confidence, and his loyalty to her interests has never been questioned. This lends greater weight, therefore, to his positive declaration that he has given up all hopes of any restoration of the monarchy and is heartily in favor of annexation.

Regarding annexation, Mr. Parker said that all the intelligent people there, natives as well as foreigners, are anxiously looking forward to the consummation of the annexation of the Islands to the United States. "Although up to this time," he said, "I have not publicly expressed my sentiments on the question, after due consideration I have concluded that annexation pure and simple would be a blessing to our Islands. Hence I am strongly in favor of it. Of course, as an Hawaiian, I should have liked to see the Queen restored, but as this now appears to be an utter impossibility I wish to put myself on record as an annexationist."

"Do you think there are many native Hawaiians like you favoring annexation?"

"Certainly. Take the better classes, particularly the property-owners, a great many of them to my personal knowledge feel as I do. Influences have been used at the Islands to make the natives believe the restoration of their Queen can be brought about, and petitions have been circulated, asking the United States Congress to act in that direction. They believe that the Queen will be restored to them and for that reason do not take the oath of allegiance to support the present Government. Now, while many have signed such petitions, if they could be convinced that restoration was an impossibility, they would to a man become annexationists rather than continue under the present state of affairs."

"I shall return to the Islands at the end of this month, and will begin a campaign of education among my people, showing them the utter unreliability of the reports sent from here, by which they are made to believe in the sure return of a monarchial form of Government. The natives are being told that once under the United States Government, they would have no voice in their own Government whatever, could never acquire the elective franchise and would be treated like poor American Indians. In their innocence and simple minds they believe everything told them by their unscrupulous leaders."

"As I said, the majority of the intelligent natives think as I do, and should I circulate a petition favoring annexation among my people, I am sure I could obtain as many, if not

more, signatures than have gone forward against the measure. So far, no one has taken the trouble to try and enlighten the natives on the benefits of annexation."

BALTIMORE IN SERVICE.

Baltimore and Bennington Considered Suitable Protection.

VALLEJO, October 12.—The Baltimore went into commission at 2 o'clock today. Lieutenant Gottfried Blockinger, her first Lieutenant, is in command, with 100 men and the following officers: Lieutenant William Braunesreuter, Lieutenant John M. Ellicott, Chief Engineer A. Kirby, Paymaster Edward Bellows and Lieutenant of Marines Dion Williams. It is reported that the Baltimore will meet the Philadelphia in San Francisco upon her arrival.

NEW YORK, October 12.—A Herald Washington dispatch says: It was definitely announced at the Navy Department today that when the cruiser Baltimore leaves for Hawaii, probably next week, she will carry with her orders to the Yorktown and Wheeling to go to Mare Island. The withdrawal of these two gun-boats means that the Administration is satisfied the Baltimore and Bennington are sufficient to protect American interests on the Islands in the future.

The training-ship Adams will proceed to the Islands in a few days, and while that vessel has more boys than men on board and is said to be going only for the purpose of practice, yet the addition of her officers and crew would do much to swell the effective force of this Government in case a landing party were necessary.

The cruiser Philadelphia is expected

to arrive at any moment at Mare Island. The Baltimore will have to be placed in the dry-dock, but the department has directed that the work on her be hastened as rapidly as possible, so that she may put to sea immediately after the transfer of officers and men of the Philadelphia has been effected.

SPAIN'S REPLY.

Will Say to United States That War Will Soon End.

MADRID, October 12.—It is semi-officially announced that the answer of Spain to the note presented by United States Minister Woodford has been drafted by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senor Gallon, and will be submitted to the Cabinet tomorrow.

The reply, it is stated, will say that Spain is unable to fix exactly the date when the war will be over, but the Ministers are persuaded it will not be long, because "the situation of the rebels is critical." Owing to the rebel situation and the concession of autonomy, administrative and economic, which will be effective before January, the Government hopes actual hostilities will finish shortly.

Spain, it is continued, thinks the reforms and the activity of the Spanish troops are sufficient elements to secure the immediate pacification of the Island, which, it is asserted, would have been more rapid if the rebels had not the "succor of filibusters, who, under the shelter of the American flag, have contributed to maintain this state of affairs."

The Minister for the Colonies, Senor Moret, announced at the Cabinet meeting, with a view to proving the sincerity of the Government's promise to grant autonomy to Cuba, that he had telegraphed Senor Montori, the leader of the Autonomist party, asking him to nominate candidates for appointment for some of the important posts under the Cuban administration.

REASON FOR SALISBURY'S ACTION.

Important Concessions Made of Egyptian Territory.

NEW YORK, October 9.—The Sun's London correspondent cables: France has withdrawn for the present her opposition to the British occupation of Egypt. This news, which is of the highest diplomatic importance and significance, comes from a source which entitles it to full credence, although probably there will be no official confirmation for several weeks.

The announcement the other day that Salisbury had conceded everything France claimed in Tunis has been received with astonishment and bitter, though silent, resentment by his own party and savage denunciation by the opposition press and leaders. Today's Speaker expresses the sentiment of all classes when it says: "The agreement is an unconditional surrender on the part of Great Britain; and, as far as can be seen, we have got nothing in exchange for it. What is to be thought of a player who flings away the ace of trumps? This is precisely what Salisbury has done. If the thing had been done by Gladstone or Rosebery every Tory newspaper and platform would have rung with denunciations of the traitor."

SALISBURY SURPRISED.

Secretary Sherman Pens Another Note to England

LONDON, October 13.—The officials of the British Foreign Office reiterate that the Marquis of Salisbury agreed to join in a conference of sealing experts representing the United States and Great Britain, but, said, did not agree to take part in conference with Russia and Japan. The Foreign Office officials will be unable to say what the British Government is prepared to do until Secretary Sherman's latest dispatch on the conference is received.

The Foreign Office officials appeared to be astonished at what they termed

the "tone of surprise" assumed by Secretary Sherman in his reply to the note of the Marquis of Salisbury expressing Great Britain's declination to be represented in the conference with Russia and Japan, as briefly outlined today in the dispatches from New York.

IS 60 YEARS OLD

Mr. Goo Kim Celebrates His Birthday Today.

Receives Many Gifts—Banqueted by Merchants—Will Receive His Countrymen.

these teachers and preachers. He also received a handsomely-bound Bible in Chinese. Mr. Frank Damon's gift is a picture of the old Bethel. This has peculiar significance to Mr. Goo Kim.

He was baptized in the Bethel more than 20 years ago by Mr. Damon's father. Since that time he has con-

tributed largely and has used his per-

sonal influence towards spreading the

Christian religion among the Chinese.

He is President of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., has been for many years a teacher in the Sunday-school and has assisted in many ways in advancing the

interests of the Church. Mr. Goo Kim

practically maintains a mission in

China. He was also one of the prime

movers in establishing the Chinese

Hospital in Honolulu. Mr. Goo Kim

has the highest respect and confidence

not only of his own countrymen but

of the community.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Major Mulhauser Shoots Himself at the Hotel.

Close upon 6 o'clock last evening Major Mulhauser, a man occupying a small cottage near the Alakea-street entrance to the hotel grounds, attempted suicide by shooting. Dr. J. H. Raymond, who occupied a room in the hotel, was soon on the scene, and, after administering the usual restoratives, put the wounded man in a car-

WITH THE RACERS

Notes From Around the Cyclomere Track.

HANDSOME OPAL TROPHY

Crackerjacks Will Open the Track Saturday.

IN ART CIRCLES

Interest in Next Kilohana Exhibition.

H. HITCHCOCK'S NEW STUDIES

Some Work by Artists
F. Yates and H. Fisher.

Loan Exhibition Suggested—Helen Kelley as Flower Painter—Demand for Pictures.

Art matters are taking on considerable activity preparatory to the annual fall exhibition by the members of the Kilohana Art League. D. Howard Hitchcock returned on the Kinau from an extended trip in the vicinity of Hilo, and, besides getting a number of landscapes, he has painted two marine, which put his famous "Wave" to blush. Mr. Hitchcock is busy in his studio finishing up his paintings, and it is safe to say that the most ardent admirers of his work will be surprised at the change shown in his more recent pictures.

It is intended that this exhibition will surpass previous ones given by the local artists, as each member is making an effort to outshine his neighbor.

An effort will be made to have Fred Yates, the celebrated portrait artist, remain over on his voyage to the Orient, so that the members of the League may have an opportunity to show their appreciation of his talents. Since leaving here Mr. Yates has added to his laurels in executing a number of highly-priced commissions in California, several of which were at the direction of Hon. Charles R. Bishop. One of his best canvases was a life-size portrait of C. P. Huntington.

This painting is much on the style of the famous Rodgers portrait shown by Mr. Yates during his visit here last year. It is pronounced by California critics to be a remarkable portrait and one which will, no doubt, receive favorable notice from the connoisseurs when it is hung in the London exhibition.

There are a number of valuable paintings in the private residences in Honolulu, and the opportunity is ripe for a loan exhibition, where the public will have an opportunity to see the class of art owned here. A number of pictures are by the lamented Tavernier, which have grown more valuable since his death. His volcanoes have been shown all over the world and command high prices. These, with the works of other foreign and local artists, would make an interesting exhibit.

Another artist whose work has attracted a great deal of attention in the United States, is that of Hugo Fisher, who is now located in New York City, where he is doing some of his best work.

Mr. Fisher is scarcely more than a young man, yet certain of his subjects rate well up with older and better-known artists. For 20 years he studied effects in opaque, using it largely in his skies and in snow scenes. Today he is at the top of the ladder in this particular effect.

During his present stay in the East Mr. Fisher has had many orders from wealthy residents of New York, and his pictures may be found on the walls of the best people. Here in Honolulu are many specimens of his work, W. C. Peacock having more than 20 in his collection. Some of these hang in the hall of the Davey photograph gallery and command the attention of all visitors. W. C. King has eight of his most recent paintings, representing sheep and cattle pieces and snow scenes.

One of the best is a semi-marsh view in Holland, which for artistic coloring and atmospheric effect has not been surpassed by any artist who has visited the Islands. In two opposite characters of studies, Mr. Fisher excels: one is in winter effects and the other marsh scenes. In his winters, this artist has overcome all difficulties in the way of showing what Eastern winters are; the atmosphere of winter pervades this class of work and the very air seems frosty. In his marsh scenes he shows a masterful knowledge of composition and coloring which comes to an artist only after years of patient study and practice.

Mrs. Helen Kelley, a strictly local artist, has achieved fame as a water-color painter of flowers. During her residence in California she painted many studies of wild and cultivated flowers which won favor from the art critics. Since her return to the Islands her time has been fully occupied in painting pictures for orders. Several of her pictures are on view at the rooms of the Pacific Hardware Company.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD TEA.

Japan's Government Spending Money to Teach the Art.

Japan's Government, several months ago sent a special commission to America to investigate the conditions of the Japanese tea trade in the United States and Canada. This commission reported

that about 60 per cent of the teas consumed in North America was of Japanese growth, but that a great majority of the American people did not seemingly understand how to make good tea.

The Government immediately made an appropriation of \$420,000 to the Japan Tea Traders' Association of Tokyo, a corporation under regulations of the Agricultural and Commercial Department of the Imperial Japanese Government, to be expended in the United States and Canada in advertising the merits of Japanese teas and in giving publicity to the authorized Government recipe for obtaining the best results in preparing tea for drinking.

Here is the Japanese recipe for making perfect tea, issued by the Government of Japan:

First—Use a small, dry and thoroughly sweet teapot.

Second—Put in one teaspoonful of tea leaves for each cup of tea desired.

Third—When using the finer grades of teas, costing at retail in the United States and Canada \$1 a pound and upward, pour in the required quantity of fresh boiled water of not quite boiling temperature and let it stand with closed lid from three to five minutes.

When using the ordinary grades, costing less than \$1 a pound, use boiling water and let it stand from two to three minutes before using.

This will insure as perfect tea as can be made from the tea leaves used. Always keep the tea leaves free from moisture to retain the natural flavor. In preparing tea never boil the leaves.

PACIFIC ISLANDS

United States Owns Some of Them.

As far as Expansion is Concerned Annexation Is Not an Untried Policy.

People who object to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands urge as one of their arguments that the United States should not venture out into the business of acquiring distant lands, but confine its growth to the continent.

They are oblivious of the fact that this country is already in possession of many islands scattered over the Pacific Ocean, owns several islands in the West Indies, and has in the Aleutian Islands possessions nearly 1,000 miles further from the American continent than the Hawaiian group.

These islands of the Pacific and the West Indies, over which flies the American flag, while only a handful of the American people are aware of their existence, are nearly all guana islands or have been so at one time. This, of course, does not apply to the Aleutian Islands. It is the forgotten islands—the scattered islands realm of the republic—which is under consideration.

A British man-of-war went about the Pacific recently picking up unimproved pieces of real estate after the good old British manner, and to the surprise of everybody—probably as much so to the United States Government as to that of England—it was found that many of the little islands were already in the possession of this country and American citizens were living on them.

In 1856 Congress passed a law, which still remains in force, declaring that any citizen of the United States who shall discover a deposit of guano on any "island, rock or key" may, at the discretion of the President of the United States, be considered as being a part of the United States.

The discoverer can sell the guano on his islands only to citizens of the United States, and the price which he shall charge is regulated by law. Crimes committed on these Islands are punished by the United States Government, and are considered as if they had been committed on an American merchant vessel on the high seas. The President is authorized to use the land and naval forces of the United States to protect the discoverer and his heirs in their right of possession of these islands.

Under this law annexation to the United States went on rapidly in the Pacific and the West Indies. Some of the guano Islands were abandoned soon after their discovery, but of those taken possession of legally by the citizens of this country and still a part of it—unless the President chooses to relinquish the right—there remain 60 in the Pacific, and in the West Indies the Island of Navassa. Navassa is of fair size and lies between the southwestern extremity of Hayti and Jamaica, just to the south of the Windward Passage, and in the direct path of vessels bound to and from the Isthmus of Panama and New York. If it had a suitable harbor it might be of great value as a naval coaling station.

The Pacific Islands lie in the region of the equator. There is a group about a thousand miles south of Hawaii, and others are about two thousand miles from Hawaii, over near the Gilbert Islands. Then there is Clipperton Island, southwest of Mexico. On the recent atlases published in Europe the island is marked as belonging to France. It is, however, a possession of the United States, and is worked by the Pacific Phosphate Company.

Three months ago Captain McMurry, of the British ship Kinkora, came along and announced that he was going to hoist the British flag on the Island. The captain saw visions of fame before him—a knighthood, or possibly a barony—for extending the domains of "His Most Gracious Sovereign." He already imagined himself as being addressed as "Lord Clipperton," not a bad-sounding title. But there were three Yankees on the island, and they hoisted the American flag and told the captain that if he dared to hoist the British flag there was going to be a fight. The Kinkora was wrecked on the coast of the Island and the three Americans saved almost a million feet of timber which was washed ashore. Then the British man-of-war Comus came along and took away Captain Mc-

Murry and his men, while the Yankees kept the Island and the lumber.

One of our abandoned Islands in the Pacific which the British claim, and which they are welcome to, is Starbuck Island, lying south of our Christmas Island group, to the southward of Hawaii.

It is little more than a knoll rising a barren head above the waters of the ocean. Last week news reached the United States of this Island and of its neighbor, also American property, Sophia Island. The Norwegian bark Salomon went down near Starbuck Island, and her crew took to the boats and sought refuge on the inhospitable shores. They found little to support life there and a scanty supply of water.

After much suffering they abandoned Starbuck and rowed to its northern neighbor, Sophia Island. Several of the crew died, but the rest managed to live for a year on the lonely bit of land. They found water in plenty and tropical fruits and roots in abundance. Finally they were taken off by a passing vessel and last week landed at Auckland, New Zealand.

One of the prettiest of the island possessions of the United States in the Pacific is Christmas Island, which lies about one thousand miles south of Hawaii. It is an "atoll," or ring of coral formation, about thirty-five miles long. In the center is a lagoon of water, which, if we may believe the affidavits of seafaring men, is so salt from constant evaporation that fish thrown into it become pickled and will keep for weeks even in that tropical climate. Near Christmas Island are the American islands of Palmyra and America, both sizable pieces of land. All these islands are rich in tropical vegetation and capable of supporting a considerable population.—Irving King, in San Jose Mercury.

German-Japanese Trade.

England still furnishes about half the goods imported by Japan, Germany standing only fourth on the list, but the rate of German increase proves that she will not long be content with this place, her total Japanese exports being \$8,568,000, against \$6,188,000 in 1895, an increase of about 40 per cent. Her textile exports were nearly doubled, rising from \$1,190,000 to \$2,142,000; sugar shows a gain of \$238,000; printing paper exports increased from 8,000 double hundreds to 20,600 double hundreds, a gain of 150 per cent, and there was a notable increase in yarns, dyes and many other articles.

Will Have Patrol Wagon.

It is understood that an order has gone forward for a fine patrol and ambulance wagon, to be stationed at the Police Station for the emergencies that come in connection with the work of the Police Department. Electric bells will be arranged, so that a policeman having a prisoner in charge may simply press the button on a street corner and the wagon will do the rest. The old-time tearing of police officers' clothes by drunken men will be done away with and the removal of people to the hospital will be rendered a comfortable process.

Loop Being Moved.

As a result of a mutual understanding between the Government and the Hawaiian Tramways Company the loop opposite the new fire station, on Beretania street, will be removed to a point near Emma street. This has been agreed upon in order to obviate any possible obstruction to the fire engines at a critical moment, a contingency which would be very likely to arise if the cars were standing on the loop at a time when a fire alarm was rung in. The work was commenced yesterday morning, and it is the intention of the company to push it forward as rapidly as possible.

At the last meeting of Company A, N. G. H., a vote was taken on the proposal to have a sham battle in Punahoa pasture. There was a unanimous vote in favor of the proposal.

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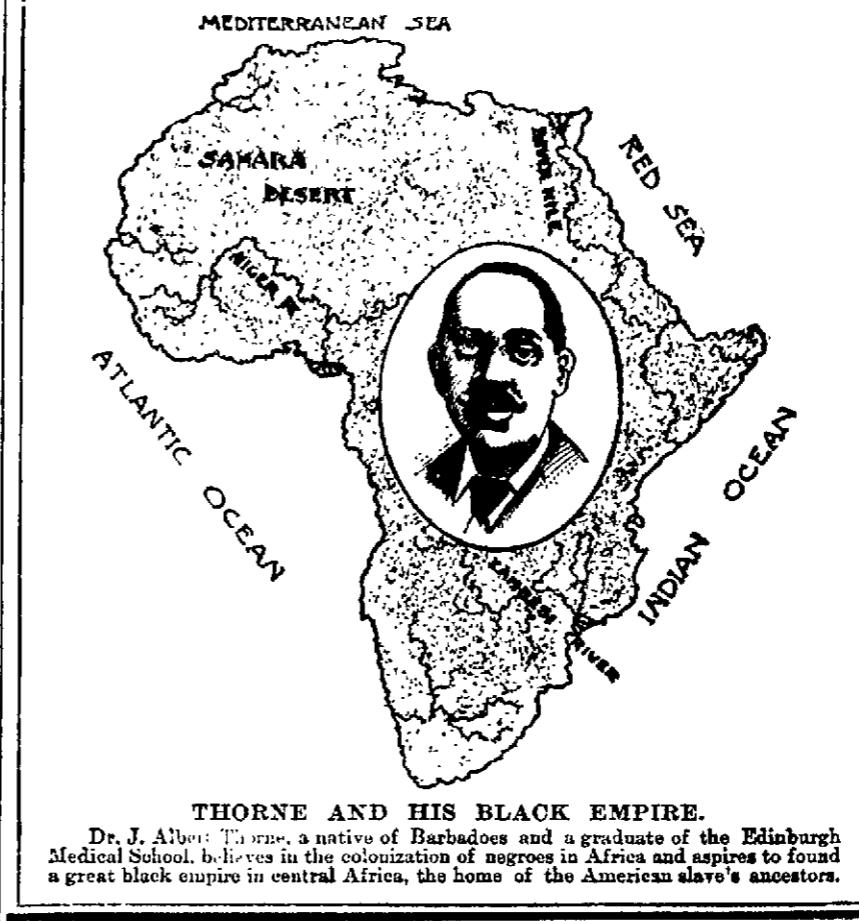
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A Large Variety of Saddles, Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Rechstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Canatic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlap, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebr

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1897.

ANSWER ON ANNEXATION.

Among the letters received from correspondents residing on the other Islands, is one from which we make an extract:

"Living as I do in the woods, in a remote place, I and my neighbors, depend upon the Honolulu papers for information on the political aspect. I am not, as I say, an annexationist yet, because I have invested my money here, and I wish to save it. I do not see that the men who talk annexation to me, know any more than I do on the subject, and I am not one to be hounded into believing anything. I agree with you cordially in your idea of bringing out the truth in all things. We need to do more thinking than we have done. But it is the truth that it is so difficult to get, especially from newspapers which seem to have every object in view but the real truth. If you dare not publish it, will you give me privately your opinion on the present status of the annexation matter in the United States."

We will not, at present, give the opinion requested, but do something that is better; give the opinion of an intelligent American. We are permitted to quote the words of a well known lawyer of Philadelphia, probably a closer student of political evolution than any one of our own busy men, and a representative of the conservative class. The words are contained in a private letter to a person in this city:

"For myself I am averse to the annexation of those Islands. I am inclined to think, however, that an observation made in my presence a year or two ago to the effect that the Sandwich Islands must eventually gravitate towards the United States is well founded, and while I do not favor annexation, I feel that as a practical man, it is not worth while to antagonize the spirit of territorial expansion which inevitably inspires active and growing people. I cannot see that the Sandwich Islands can do us any good, nor do I believe they will do us very much harm, and while I would vote 'no' on the proposition to annex, I am not disposed to waste my breath in opposing what I am inclined to think is inevitable."

Some one wrote many years ago, that there was more wisdom in Benjamin Franklin's doubts, than in the positive opinions of nine-tenths of the Philadelphia merchants. This extract is the best evidence of what we would like to prove. The conservatism of this opinion is the very best proof of the attitude of a portion of the American mind, and the probably speedy consummation of annexation. We know perfectly well that there are many thoughtful people here, who are entirely uninfluenced by the opinions of any partisan Press. Such persons will find in the conclusions of men like the author of the letter from which we quote, the best evidence, of the trend of the American mind of the conservative class gradually towards annexation.

Of course the citation of one opinion does not go far. But we believe it is the prevailing opinion of a certain class of rich and educated men. If this class were thoroughly aroused to oppose annexation, as Mr. Carl Slutz is, it could, and would, make the progress of the annexation movement slow. But it is not. This class is the balance wheel in Anglo-Saxon civilization. It was aroused, during the late Presidential campaign, and with a lavish expenditure of money, and intelligent work, defeated the free silver candidate. Fortunately for us, it has not actively opposed annexation, and it permits the spirit of territorial aggrandizement to have its own way.

"WALDORF" IN THE SLUMS.

Mr. D. O. Mills of New York for chewing food. Behind the City has now finished the building guns of the navy and the teeth of the world, in the interests of nose. The missionary and the "economic" philanthropy, the Navy are twin protectors and practitioners of the Golden Rule on a paying basis. The building will accommodate 1,560 men, and furnishes them with modern improvements. The missionary uses

ments and a respectable environment at the rate of twenty cents per day, without board. The entrance portals of the building cost \$17,000, and are most attractive pieces of work. It is erected in the slums, and goes by the name of the "Waldorf." The return on the money invested will not probably be over 2½ per cent. That return will be equivalent to the interest on United States Government bonds.

It may be said, perhaps, that this vast building built largely in the interests of humanity, is indirectly the creation of the State Constitution of California. That Constitution made radical changes in the methods of taxation, and was carefully designed to make the rich people "disgorge" as the radicals said. The consequence was that very many of the rich men, including Mr. D. O. Mills, left the State, and settled in New York City, where the financial policy regarding taxation has been, to put only a nominal tax on personal estate. The consequence is, that millions of money have been sent from all parts of America to New York City, in order to avoid taxation. Many thousands of rich people are living there who never meet the Tax Assessor. Mr. Mills having become a resident of the city, is now making his name there as a philanthropist, instead of remaining in the State which gave him his wealth, but made him much trouble in holding it.

The late millionaire merchant, A. T. Stewart intended that his own vast estate should become a philanthropic fund. But the failure of his "woman's hotel" scheme threw him into doubt, and he spent the last ten years of his life in worrying over the problem, "how to do good with \$25,000,000."

There were people enough to advise him on the subject, but he had taken advice, spent an enormous amount in the "woman's hotel," concluded that he had made a mistake, closed the building, and began to contrive some better plan. A mysterious Providence, called him away, and the millions have pretty much gone out of the windows. Mr. Mills has the advantage of some exhaustive experiences in connection with the Peabody fund, and firmly believes that his plan will be a success.

THE MORAL USES OF A NAVY.

As we have gracefully flung one leg over the fence which divides us from the rich American pastures, and hope to fling the other leg over about Christmas time, we assume the right to discuss national topics, as well as the rest of the 75,000,000 of people.

An advanced Kansas woman, who is entitled to vote, is circulating petitions in that erratic State, praying Congress to abolish the Navy on the ground that, "it is useless, stirs up strife, is opposed to the teachings of Christ, and costs annually over \$20,000,000, a sum which could be used to great advantage in Christianizing the world."

This venerable woman, who must be classed ethnologically as a "land lubber," does not see the prestige, and his confidence in the moral uses of the Navy. It is in the highest sense a purely missionary institution, and the men who

conduct it are, or ought to be, of the same rank in ethical teachings as the early missionaries who landed in this port in 1819, and had a serious reckoning with the idols. Vulgar people look upon the Navy as a mere machine for killing people. So it might be said that a

missionary's teeth were only good for chewing food. Behind the

spiritual weapons. The Navy uses carnal weapons. Both exist to maintain justice, and promote Christian civilization. When the benighted and obstreperous savage tries to run his spear into the missionary, the Navy playfully shatters the spear with a round shot. These are naked truths, and need no trowsers to cover them.

Of course there is a marked distinction in the appliances, and appearance of these two noble professions. One points the Bible, the other points a gun, at Evil. The dress is dissimilar, but the decrease of conservatism in the Navy, will finally convert the naval uniform into the more picturesque clerical dress, or possibly the missionary may, in the strange evolution of fashion, wear a cocked hat and epaulets, after the manner of the Salvation Army. These are minor considerations. Many hope to see the day when every warship will be in fact a floating Bethel, and the Ward Room, even more than it is now, a moving centre of the most refined and spiritual force. Nor,

is there any reason why the scholars of the Sunday schools should not contribute the various guns, used to protect their country's honor, in these fighting Bethels. An 8-inch gun on the Bennington presented by good little children, with the inscription on it, "A cordial invitation to do right," would bring the Navy in its moral uses, nearer to the hearts and homes of the people, and close the mouth of this Kansas female land "lubbers."

As to the great expenses of maintaining the navy; it is a relative matter only. It was said some years ago in the religious Press, "that the mission to the Sandwich Islands, from its beginning to its close, cost less than the annual expense of a ship of the line."

The early missionaries, most unfortunately, did introduce the system of their own "cheap labor," into these Islands. The American churches never paid them according to the value of their work.

But the descendants of the missionaries, being a trifle more carnally minded, refuse any more labor contracts at that price, and pass them over to the Asiatics. The comparison of expense referred to is unjust and mean.

If there were no sin in the world, there would be no missionaries, or warships. The same cause creates both. With the disappearance of that cause, both professions will disappear together. As they are lovely in their lives, so in death let them not be divided.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

It is believed in London financial circles that the Panama canal will be finished within three years. The project of completing it was abandoned, when the French nation staggered at the vast frauds disclosed in its construction.

It took much time for the public to realize the fact that Count de Lesseps had been grossly deceived by the contractors. They had implicit confidence in him, and at his request, and on his recommendation, invested \$250,000,000 in the enterprise.

The success of the Suez canal gave him the highest prestige, and his confidence in the moral uses of the Navy. It is in the highest sense a purely missionary institution, and the men who

conduct it are, or ought to be, of the same rank in ethical teachings as the early missionaries who landed in this port in 1819, and had a serious reckoning with the idols. Vulgar people look upon the Navy as a mere machine for killing people. So it might be said that a

missionary's teeth were only good for chewing food. Behind the

building of the Nicaragua canal, are disposed to take pessimistic views regarding its success. The Frenchmen will settle the matter one way or the other, while the Americans are abusing them.

If the American Congress does not quickly act in the matter of the Nicaragua canal, the short connection of the two great oceans will be substantially made by a Foreign Power and the spirit of the Monroe doctrine will be violated. But the Frenchmen insist that their interest in the canal, has no political object. It will simply be a paying investment.

The British look upon it as a most excellent scheme. As they have the largest commerce, they will get the largest benefit out of it, without taking any risks, just as they took to themselves the chief benefit of the Suez canal.

The most remarkable circumstance about the matter is the loss, without flinching of \$250,000,000 by the economical French farmers, and mechanics. The speculative British and Americans never approached it, in any single enterprise. The average French farm consists of only 3½ acres, and yet these small proprietors "pulled out of their stockings," the larger part of a sum which no British banking house has ever commanded for an industrial enterprise.

As we are at the cross ways of the Pacific, we want to know just what we will get out of it, not what other people will get. The field for "boom literature" on this point, is immense. As a "free port," Hawaii might take much advantage from it. But as she will probably not be a free port, but a part of the United States, the advantages of the canal, so far as commercial profit is concerned, will depend on the restrictions of the American tariff. If the vast commercial marine of Britain, Germany and France is excluded in favor of the American marine, it may possibly reduce the benefit to Hawaii.

The N. Y. Sun, after discussing the points made by the Japanese Government in the international dispute with Hawaii says:

But the main question seems to be whether Hawaii surrendered by her treaty with Japan her sovereign right to restrict immigration by laws. It would seem that the interpretation of the treaty has too important a bearing on this point for Japan to insist that it shall not go to arbitration. She says that her reading of the treaty is the only possible one; but if so, the arbiter will certainly adopt it. She says that the admission of Japanese without distinction of class for so many years proves her point; but, if so, she can confidently lay that evidence, too, before the arbiter.

A difficulty sometimes encountered in international arbitration is that one of the parties to it wishes to get before the court all that it is able to prove, and at the same time to bar out what its opponent may be able to prove. It would be wise for Japan to avoid even seeming to drift into this attitude. Her true policy would appear to be that of facilitating arbitration instead of obstructing and delaying it. Points that seem to her too clear for dispute can, for that very reason, be allowed without hesitation if her adversary insists. It seems highly probable that within a few months Hawaii will be a part of the United States, and then it is certain that her immigration treaties and all other treaties with Japan will lapse.

The Rochester Chronicle cites extracts from the letters of Mr. Chas. M. Pepper, which carefully review the situation here. The letters are extremely favorable to the Hawaiian side of the question. It cites the following, referring to

the Government: "Analyzed, it seems to lack no real element of fraud, during which the frauds were exposed, and the reputations of many men were wrecked, the nation, for it was substantially a national investment, gathered itself together, counted the assets, reviewed again the practicability of the enterprise, and resolved to connect the two oceans. The project is now pushed in the most systematic way, under the direction of the best engineers, and American contractors, with their superior facilities engaged. Labor saving inventions are doing the most difficult part of the work.

Americans interested in the

correspondent is that the conditions in Hawaii, while they approach the ideal, cannot endure. The reason is, first, that the little Republic is threatened by clashing national ambitions in the Pacific, and second, that its career was begun and has been continued with annexation to the United States expressly in view. It may be added that this is the manifest destiny of the Islands, that we want them and they want us, that such has been the American view for many years, and that wise statesmanship will consummate the union without any unnecessary delay."

Our cotemporary, the Star, is "aggravated" because we refused, for the moment, to venture an opinion on annexation. We had before us one of its own luminous predictions on that point, under date of July 19th last, when some people here knew more about what was going on in Washington than Congress itself did.

The Star firmly believes that when the Australia arrives, the news will come that the Stars and Stripes are to float over the Government building. The Australia arrived, but the Stars and Stripes, to our great regret, did not arrive. This dead false prophecy, like Captain Kidd's body swinging in chains from the gibbet, served as a solemn warning to us not to venture too far into the same career of false prophecy. Of course, these fake predictions may have moral uses. The female clairvoyant, charged in the Police Court, with obtaining money fraudulently, replied to the Judge: "When I guess right, my customers feel awfully jolly; when I guess wrong, they feel that the spirits didn't understand what they wanted." The men who know so confidently about coming public events, usually have a singular and modest way of never applying this supernatural knowledge to their own affairs. They open shop and offer to deal generously in assorted articles of "foresight." But the buying public go, in the end, to the old shop across the way and buy up solid "hindsights."

VALUE OF MISSIONS.

"Mr. Julian Hawthorne, in the 'Cosmopolitan Magazine,' has written a dispassionate but strong article, in which he commends the work of Christian missions in India, in a way which ought to attract the attention of many who have been inclined to question their value. Mr. Hawthorne writes as a newspaper man. His aim is to give simply what he saw during his travels. His observations confirm those of most if not all other travelers who have examined the subject with care. Voices of criticism come from those who make hurried visits, and who do not try to come into close contact with the missionaries and their work. Mr. Hawthorne deals with the charge that the missionaries live extravagantly. He describes a typical family as sitting down to a Spartan meal. He says: 'The husband worked with all his might from dawn to dark, and after dark in his study, helping distress, averting evil, cheering sorrow, enlightening ignorance, and praying with heart and soul to the God and Christ who was more real to him than any earthly thing.' He continues: 'His lovely, artless, human, holy wife, with faith like a little child's, yet wise and steadfast in all that touched her work, labored as untiringly and as selflessly as her husband.'

"He then goes on to describe the service of missionaries in saving from starvation numbers who were facing famine. He saw a hundred or more children who would have been in hopeless degradation except for what the missionaries were doing, and adds: 'These children would have died of the famine had not the mission found and saved them.' Here is one striking passage: 'But one must live with the missionaries of India in order to understand what they are doing and how they do it. From first to last during my sojourn in India I saw many native Christians. Those that I saw are a remarkable and impressive body of men and women. I was always saying to myself: These are like the people of the Bible.' He describes the way the missionaries live, and some of the ways in which they do their work, and the social as well as the individual transformations which they accomplish. The testimony is of value because of the source from which it comes, and the unique opportunities of observation which Mr. Hawthorne possessed. Our own observation confirms his statements. A more unselfish, consecrated, and, we may add, able and cultured company of men and women is seldom found than most of the missionaries in many lands. Travelers ought at least to give them the benefit of a careful study of their work before presuming to pass judgment upon them."

NEGROES WERE A FAILURE.

Five Hundred Africans Leave Panama for Sierra Leone.

COLON, Colombia, via Galveston, Texas, October 7.—All Colon is in a fever of excitement today on account of the embarkation of 500 Africans bound for Sierra Leone on board the British steamer Holyrood. Six hundred of these natives of Africa arrived here under contract a year ago, ragged and naked, and they are now returning to their homes in better condition. The remainder of the party have either absconded or, more likely, have died at various places along the canal route of beriberi.

The captain of the Holyrood is taking

ing precautions to prevent an outbreak of the Africans while on the way across the Atlantic, and he has made them give up their revolvers, knives, cutlasses and razors with which they were armed. The canal company's officers express themselves as being delighted to get rid of the African laborers. They say the latter have proved expensive and indifferent workers.

BEHIND THE TIMES.

Ex-Gov. Boles So Characterizes Chicago Platform.

DES MOINES, October 12.—Ex-Governor Boles has written a letter to the Leader upon the subject of "Bullion as a Basis of National Currency." At the outset he asks the questions: "Gold and silver bullion for money, is it practicable? Can they be made an inviolable double standard for the measurement of values?" He answers these questions in the affirmative, and says that Mr. Windom suggested the basis of the plan which he elaborates.

He concludes his letter as follows: "It is said no plan of that character will be in accord with the Chicago platform. That is true. But the Chicago platform has had its day in court before the tribunal of last resort. Must Democrats, to be loyal, adhere to it forever? The proposition is at variance with the whole theory of our form of government. If valid an election would settle nothing; majorities would cease to rule and when a political issue was once joined, the warfare over it would go on until one or the other of the parties to it was totally annihilated."

REBELS DRIVEN INTO MEXICO.

Guatemala's Government Still Has Upper Hand.

NEW YORK, October 10.—The Herald's Guatemala City cable says: Reports from the front state that the rebels near San Marcos have been defeated and driven into Mexico. It is officially announced that the Mexican Government is sending forces to the frontier to prevent the rebels from forming a base of operations in Mexican territory.

General Solares, Minister of War in the Barrios Cabinet, has gone to the front to personally direct the operations against the rebels.

The British flagship Imperieuse anchored at San Jose this morning. The United States steamship Alert is also at San Jose. Commander Richards and Passed Assistant Paymaster Littell of the Alert are both ill, and have been removed to the hospital in San Jose. Their condition is not serious.

TOOK POSSESSION.

King, a Deserter, Moves Into Spreckels' House.

King is a deserter from one of the foreign vessels in port not long ago. He was arrested yesterday morning for taking possession of premises not his own.

The Chinaman in charge of the Spreckels' home at Waikiki called in on Mr. Giffard on Wednesday and complained that a sailor had taken possession of the place and would not leave. He had been there about a week. His days were spent up in the lookout, while his nights were spent in the house. He had a knife on his person and seemed to be a dangerous person.

Mr. Giffard laid in a complaint at the Police Station, and yesterday morning Patrolman Houston was sent out to investigate. He found King up in the lookout and, after making him give up his knife, brought him down to the Police Station.

King told of how he had been favorably impressed with the stories of Hawaii as a coffee-growing Island. He concluded he would desert and go into the business, for he had had a deal of experience at planting coffee. To keep in concealment until he could get to Hawaii was his aim.

Merit

Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. If a medicine cures you when you are sick; if it cures your neighbors and your friends when they are ailing; if it makes wonderful cures of many diseases everywhere, then beyond any question that medicine possesses merit. That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. Prepared by a combination, proportion and process unknown to other medicines, it has curative powers peculiar to itself. We know it possesses great merit because it has

Made

Cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures, absolutely, permanently cures, when all others fail to do any good whatever.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is known to possess merit or the power to cure disease; it is known to be the best building-up medicine on earth; it is known to be honestly advertised, and for these reasons the people buy and take Hood's Sarsaparilla almost to the exclusion of other preparations. In fact, Merit Made and Merit Maintains the confidence

BOARD OF HEALTH

More Protests Received for Killing Tuberculosis Cows.

REPORT RECEIVED FROM HILO

Action Taken on Two Weeks' Business.

Crusade Against Dirt and Filth in City—Resolution on Death of Jared K. Smith.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday afternoon, there were present the following: President Smith, Drs. Emerson, Monsarrat, Day, Wood; Messrs. Lansing and Kelliipio. The minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Inspector Kelliipio's report showed 77,224 fish received at the market during the past fortnight.

Dr. Monsarrat's report on tuberculin test of cows in Montano's dairy, Mauna, was read, showing 31 cows and 1 bull submitted to the test, and 2 cows killed on account of being affected with tuberculosis.

A communication from Paul R. Isenberg was read, protesting against the killing of two valuable cows alleged to have been affected with tuberculosis. A very valuable black and white Holstein from Germany was one of the cows. This Mr. Isenberg valued at \$250 as the lowest sum. The other was a fine California cow, valued at \$80. A demand on the Government to pay all expenses was made.

Reports were received from three of the hospitals on the other Islands, showing receipts and expenditures as well as the number of patients received during the quarter ending September 30th.

Under date of October 14th Dr. Oliver of the Molokai leper settlement wrote saying that for the quarter ending September 30th the health of the settlement had been fair. There had been 23 deaths. Two clean children had been sent away from the settlement. There had been 2,100 calls at the dispensary and 1,640 visits paid.

The report of Dr. Emerson, now in charge of the Kusatsu baths at Kailili receiving station, showed four boys taking the treatment. No perceptible change had yet been noticed. Dr. Emerson gave a detailed account of the method of taking the baths.

Reports from the leper settlement showed 78 dogs killed up to October 6th. As many again had been "killed." Again, up to October 13th, 13 more had been killed. The last large dog was killed at that time. Only poodles remained. There seemed to be no objection against the killing of dogs. Work on the Wailea road was progressing very favorably. The work of laying new pipes had been finished. Mr. Reynolds was still on Molokai.

A communication regarding the progress of matters at the Hilo Hospital was read. President Smith said that the carpenters had charged the Board of Health \$6 per day for 24 days for ordinary work. This seemed to him to be too high, and he had written to that effect.

In a letter received from Sheriff Andrews of Hawaii, that officer refused to accept the position of business agent of the Hilo Hospital on account of duties in connection with his office. Senator Lyman was mentioned as a good person for the office, in case Sheriff Andrews should persist in his refusal to accept.

Applications from Drs. A. H. Sinclair and Hubert Wood for the position of Government physician in Kona, Kauai, were read and filed.

A letter from the Government physician at Laupahoehoe reported on a family on the plantation at that place, five of the members of which had been attacked with diphtheria. He asked that some anti-toxine be sent.

The report of Dr. Eldredge of Yokohama, under date of October 1st, showed no really improved state of affairs in regard to the diphtheria epidemic in Japan. In one place there had been over 1,200 cases reported within 20 days. Returns had been imperfect, and the Government reported a perceptible improvement in the epidemic.

President Smith reported that Dr. Rohaka, recommended as Government inspector in Yokohama, had been appointed to that position by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, vice Dr. Eldredge, resigned.

President Smith read the report of L. L. Le Pierre on the sanitary condition of the city as being fair.

The reports of the three police officers who had been detailed to look into that part of the city west of Nuuanu street and makai of Beretania street to the water front, and particularly Chinatown, detailed the condition of the various places visited. In great many places the sanitary condition was very bad and needed immediate attention.

Dr. Day reported that there had been a perceptible rise in the price of drugs over last year. There had been but one bid made for this year's supply. Dr. Emerson and himself recommended the acceptance of this bid by the Board. So moved and carried.

The following resolution, introduced

by Dr. Emerson, was unanimously adopted:

"Honolulu, October 20, 1897.
"Resolved, That as members of the Board of Health, we have heard of the sudden and untimely death of Dr. Jared K. Smith of Koloa, Kauai, with pain and regret.

"Dr. Smith's duties as an agent and district physician have at all times been performed with punctilious conscientiousness, and have given the highest satisfaction.

"In addition to this, Dr. Smith's public services have been of such a nature as to call attention to him as a self-sacrificing philanthropist of broad views.

"The death of Dr. Smith is a loss not only to the Board, but to the whole community.

"The Board wishes to express its profound sympathy with the family and friends of the deceased."

"Resolved, That this resolution be spread on the minutes of the Board of Health and a copy be sent to the family and friends of the deceased."

Dr. Day asked permission to have some of the clothing and effects of a patient affected with diphtheria passed through the disinfecting plant at the quarantine station. This was agreed to.

Discussion then bore upon diphtheria in this country. Dr. Day expressed it as his opinion that the reason the disease was not prevalent here was on account of the abundance of sunshine and fresh air.

President Smith then asked why it was that Chinatown, being as filthy a place as it was, saw perhaps less sickness than any other place in the city. Dr. Wood gave it as his opinion that the Chinese was a race that had for centuries been used to just such conditions, and that their having become used to living amidst filth was the cause of their good health.

Board adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

AT ART LEAGUE.

Miss Kelley Charms Her Large Audience.

The debut of Miss Edna Kelley at the Art League last evening was one to be long remembered by her admirers, the number of which was undoubtedly swelled from among those who were hearing her for the first time. Besides the tasteful arrangement of the stage, where ferns, flowers and vines made everything beautiful, dainty candle flames appearing in clusters from wall and table, were an added novelty.

At the left appeared a placard of artistic design bearing the program of the evening, and first upon it came the song, "Ramona," by Miss Nolte. This lady's contributions to the League hitherto have been in the line of porcelain painting, and a musical rendering to preface the way for the recitations which followed was most welcome.

As Miss Kelley proceeded in her line, it was made evident that she was most thoroughly at home, and this, too, all along the way from sad to gay. The charm of a dramatic speaker is naturalness, and this is where Miss Kelley will win her audiences, and hold them to the last. Her expressive countenance lends quick response to any words that her lips express, and this is a charm that will speak for itself, apart from any attempt of the dramatic writer who furnishes material for an artist to render. Which ever turn the subject took, the audience was more than pleased on this occasion. There was but one fault to find—the answers to the encores were altogether too short.

Mr. Howard's rendering of "The Chariot Race," by Lew Wallace, enlisted an encore, which is a most difficult subject to handle, namely, a laughing piece; but the speaker was equal to the occasion to such an extent that his audience materially assisted him in the most telling parts. This irresistible compliment is the highest which can be paid to one who so thoroughly masters the situation.

The next opening of the Art League doors will be for the pictorial exhibition, which will be due early in the ensuing month.

New Artist in Town.

C. W. Ewing, an artist from San Francisco, who has been noted for his fine work in the photographic line, is now employed with J. J. Williams, the Fort-street photographer. He has started in already on his work, and has made one fine water-color of a society lady. The picture is done in such a way as to make it stand out in relief. The colors are applied in such a clever way as to make a fine effect. Mr. Ewing will start soon on a water-color of Princess Kaiulani.

Police Court Notes.

In the Police Court yesterday morning the case of Henry Olds, suspected of having stolen wines from the cellar of the late British Commissioner, was nolle pross'd.

The case of Kaai, for adultery, was also nolle pross'd.

Mario Marques, charged with disobedience to parents, had sentence suspended in her case.

The case of Charles Gillan for larceny in the second degree was set for this morning.

On Micronesia.

The talk given by Mr. Henry Swinton in Kawalaoh Church last Sunday evening was listened to by a great many natives with intense interest, and when the speaker finished, many went from the place saying: "I wonder why the missionaries from Micronesia have never told us all that before."

In fact, Mr. Swinton told a great many points that have already been presented, but he made them interesting and then added a great deal of what he gleaned from personal observation.

The discourse was on Micronesia and the people to be found there, while

the principal point was the remarkable growth of civilization brought about through the medium of the American missionaries, apparent in the 20 years which elapsed between Mr. Swinton's first and second visits.

Among the many things told was a story of a well-known thief who went aboard the Morning Star for a visit along with many other natives. He spied a ring-bolt and determined to get it, so he sat right down over it and threw his flowing robes about, so as to ward off suspicion. Then he reached down and began to jerk, but the ring would not give way. Mr. Swinton asked him what he was doing, but he only shook his head. Then one of the sailors in the rigging shouted: "He's trying to steal the ring-bolt." Mr. Swinton very politely told him to take it right along.

Mrs. Brewer, who was engaged to be married to the late Dr. Smith, of Kauai received the news of his sudden death through an evening newspaper in Oakland. She had already sent her personal effects to the vessel on which she intended to sail for Hilo.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

President Dole made a trip to Tantalus yesterday.

President Dole will visit one of the other Islands next week.

Rice and sugar planters will find something interesting in Timely Topics today.

Mrs. S. B. Rose has gone to the States on account of the illness of her daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rice celebrated their silver wedding on Monday night at their home on School street.

Copies of the Klondike Times have appeared in Honolulu. Typographically, it is all wool and a yard wide.

The U. S. S. Bennington and Regiment teams will play a game of baseball on the Makiki grounds at 3 p.m. today. No admission fee will be charged.

Purser Beckley of the Kinau reports no activity in the crater of Kilauea. Captain Campbell's giant powder did not work.

The engagement of Miss Dorothea Lamb of the law office of J. A. Magoun, to Mr. J. S. Emerson, the surveyor, is announced.

Dame Rumor is again throwing out hints. This time it is a young man who does business near the Post Office, and a young society lady.

Miss Pauline Neumann has been appointed a typewritist in the Foreign Office. Her duties will be the preservation of the archives.

Colonel Fisher and Captain Schaefer called aboard the United States gunboat Yorktown in the Foreign Office barge yesterday forenoon.

Hon. R. Lee-Bryce has been appointed Hawaiian Consul at Brisbane, Queensland, vice A. B. Webster, who resigned, owing to his departure to the United States.

Captain White has been relieved of duty on the Examining Board of non-commissioned officers, and Captain Smith of Company A has been detailed to fill that position.

W. W. Dimond has a large stock of the celebrated Banner lamps for bicycles which he sells at \$2.50; regular price, \$3.50. Genuine I. C. bike lamps, \$1., full nickel-plated.

Judge Carter handed down a judgment for J. F. Bowler Tuesday against E. C. Macfarlane, J. J. Sullivan, A. R. Rowat, J. W. Jones and W. G. Ashley for \$2,209.11.

Inspector General of Customs McStocker left on the Mauna Loa Tuesday morning on a tour of inspection of the various branches of the Custom House on Hawaii and Maui. He will be back toward the end of the month.

Miss Jarret Jennings has a full page article on the ratification of the treaty of annexation in the Chicago Times-Herald, Sunday, October 3, and a shorter account in the New York Tribune of same date. Both are illustrated by photographs taken by Davey.

There was some very speedy work done on Cyclomere track last evening. On the boys' account alone no time is given here. It is said by those who know something about such things that the time made by the local wheelmen will be the fastest ever done on a Hawaiian track.

The crack riders were all out on the track yesterday afternoon and indulged in some good, swift turns, paced by tandems or otherwise. They ride in the very best of form, with that easy, graceful movement that characterizes men who have had experience.

On Saturday there will be a lot of fun at the park. In the afternoon there will be riding and then again in the evening, the park will be illuminated and the riders, both local and foreign, will speed around the track. The events arranged for will be well worth seeing. "Trilby" will give an exhibition.

Each one of the riders comes with his own wheel, while Jones has two. There are also two tandems and a triplet in the lot. "Trilby" brought the triplet up town and rode on one seat after the other while speeding along. He is quite a restless chap.

The crack riders were all out on the track yesterday afternoon and indulged in some good, swift turns, paced by tandems or otherwise. They ride in the very best of form, with that easy, graceful movement that characterizes men who have had experience.

It is estimated that there are over 3,000 boys in the public schools of the city of Honolulu. This is quite an increase over last year. The attendance at all the schools has increased greatly in all the Government school this year. Moanalua is about the only one that has fallen behind.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Faxon Bishop and Miss M. Walker were passengers on the Mauna Loa for Punaluu yesterday.

Alexander & Baldwin Company.

S. T. Alexander and W. M. Alexander of Oakland, Cal., and H. P. Baldwin and J. P. Cooke, of Hauku, Maui, have formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on a general merchandise business at Kahului and Wailuku, Maui, under the firm name of Alexander & Baldwin Company.

Captain Parker Returns.

Capt. Robert Parker returned on the Kinau yesterday, after a ten-days' visit through Kona. The captain reports the coffee in a thriving condition, and adds that the Japanese are acquiring all the lands of the Hawaiians, in some instances paying high prices for them.

Will be No Reception.

The birthday anniversary of the Emperor of Japan, which occurs on November 3d, will not be celebrated in any public manner, owing to the fact that the court is in mourning. Minister Shimamura will not hold a reception on that day.

Pretty Luncheon.

Mrs. Julius Hotting gave a pretty luncheon at her home, King street, yesterday. The table was do-

ored with smilax, a very rare decorative vine here. There were present the following: Mrs. J. S. McGrew, Mrs. Alex Mackintosh, Mrs. A. T. Atkinson, Mrs. A. A. Haulele, Mrs. J. O. Carter and Mrs. C. B. Cooper.

IS THIS A Lamp WAT?

Evidently there is a bike lamp war going on. W. W. Dimond & Co. are selling Banner bicycle lamps for \$2 each with the usual good discount for cash besides. This is a reduction of 50¢ from yesterday's quotation.

Sad Event.

Mrs. Brewer, who was engaged to be married to the late Dr. Smith, of Kauai received the news of his sudden death through an evening newspaper in Oakland. She had already sent her personal effects to the vessel on which she intended to sail for Hilo.

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

Mr. Bishop will go to Pahala while the two ladies will proceed on up to Kapapala Ranch, on a visit to Mrs. Julian Monserrat. Before returning, about six weeks hence, a trip will be made to the Volcano.

The friends of Mrs. C. J. Falk, who, according to news brought on Sunday, was dangerously ill in Mahukona, will be glad to know that the Kinau brought a letter to her parents, making known her improvement. She was not well enough to be brought down on the Kinau and it is now probable that she will remain until entirely well.

GROUP QUICKLY CURED.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief.—F. A. THORNTON.

This celebrated remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

LEGAL ADVICE GRATIS.

Law, like drugs, is dispensed free in Paris by

PURE MILK FIGHT

Chairman of San Francisco Pure Food Committee Here.

MR. JACOBS TELLS OF CRUSADE**Strong Opposition of Milk Dealers and Sellers.****Weeding Out Tuberculous Cows a Difficult Process—Board Wins the Fight.**

Mr. Isidor Jacobs, Chairman of the Pure Food Committee of San Francisco, is spending a few days in Honolulu in search of rest. Mr. Jacobs is Manager of the California Canneries Company, and is soon to visit London in the interests, either going or returning by way of Australia and the Suez Canal.

The successful work of the Pure Food Committee and the Board of Health in revolutionizing the methods of canning goods and preparing food materials for the market, has excited commendation all over the United States. The committee met with bitter opposition in many directions, but the members were determined, and they had the support of the consumers. The result was a victory for the committee and the establishment of strict regulations to govern the manufacture and sale of food-stuffs.

Not a small part of the committee's work was in securing pure milk. San Francisco has not been alone in the fight against the sale of adulterated and impure milk. The subject has received the attention of able scientists in other portions of the United States, and in Honolulu as well. The Advertiser was able to secure an interview with Mr. Jacobs on the subject, and in it he gives the interesting details of the committee's successful crusade against diseased cattle to secure a pure milk supply.

"I notice," said Mr. Jacobs, "that you are now passing through a critical era in Honolulu, so far as pure foods are concerned, and the consequent general health of your people is involved. You are realizing that it is absolutely essential that the cows which furnish milk, the life and sustenance of so great a part of the population—children particularly—be free from all disease. You may be consoled with the knowledge that the same opposition which your Board of Health is meeting in applying the tuberculin test has manifested itself against similar efforts by health officials throughout the civilized world in late years. But all communities are now coming to the conclusion that expense, temporary loss and other inconveniences must give way where life and health are at stake."

"I think this country deserves great credit for the rapid strides it is making in this direction, and for the efficient work of your health authorities. From what little I have seen since my arrival, I am convinced that your authorities are awake to the exigencies of the times, and their work in connection with general quarantine and other public health measures is indeed to be commended."

"I must say that up to two years ago San Francisco and the State of California did not know what an efficient Board of Health was. Previous to that time the public health was allowed to take care of itself, and the annual appropriations for the public health of San Francisco were less in amount than for janitor service on the City Hall."

"Two years ago Governor Budd was elected and, acting under the advice of friends, appointed a Board of Health, composed of young men, three of whom were natives of California. These four men were determined to show what a Board of Health really should be, that is, the most important part of the Municipal Government. They organized under the direction of Dr. John F. Morse, the eminent surgeon, and within three months began the crusade against impure milk."

"Inspectors were appointed to scour the city for impure milk, and thousands of gallons were poured into the streets under the direction of the Board. There was no appropriation to carry on the work, but the Board was backed by public sentiment and assisted in the editorial columns of the Press. There was great and vigorous opposition by the dairymen. Finding that opposition was likely to defeat the appropriation necessary, the Pure Food Committee was called into being, turers and Producers' Association of turers and Producers' Association of California, with the active assistance of 14 different organizations, representing the commercial and mercantile bodies of the State."

"At a meeting held by these organizations the support was pledged of such organizations as the Manufacturers and Produce Association, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, the State Board of Health, the Fruit Exchange, the Merchants' Associations. It was shown by the Regent of the State University Hon. J. B. Ronstein, the father of the pure milk ordinance, that in the three months of the work of the Board of Health the death rate in children under the age of one year showed a decrease of over 10 per cent; between one and three years of 30 per cent; between three and five years of 21 per

cent. These are vital statistics, composed for 10 years.

"This resulted in the appointment of the Pure Food Committee. The existing Legislative Act to prevent the 'Adulteration of Food, Drink and Drugs' was a comprehensive one, but no one had ever endeavored to enforce it. The Board of Health received that year an appropriation of \$75,000 to carry on its work. An extensive laboratory was built, competent chemists were employed and prosecutions were begun. Convictions were obtained in nearly every case, although the defendants invariably demanded jury trials. They soon found the cheapest way was to deal no more in fraudulent goods.

"It was found at the beginning of last year that tuberculosis in California was on the increase. This was attributed by many to the fact that many tuberculous strangers were sent to California every year for their health. After thorough investigation, the Board commenced operations with the use of the United States tuberculin test. At the Almshouse 30 out of the 31 cows there were killed and were found to have tuberculosis in its most advanced stages. Work was then begun on the dairies.

"Here the Board met with most determined opposition, but they went ahead with more determined inspectors and killed several hundred cows. Subsequently they suspended operations temporarily, as the Legislature was in session, and the dairymen promised to further the enactment of just laws to prevent the sale of milk from tuberculous cows. They did not keep faith with the Board of Health but, instead, they formed a combination with the Butchers' Board of Trade and, by shady operations, secured the defeat of the bills, for the passage of which the Board of Health was working.

"The Board saw that heroic measures were necessary, and called a meeting, and, with the active advice and assistance of Mr. Ronstein and our Pure Food Committee, their action was determined and outlined. It should be said here that, by the milk ordinance of San Francisco every milk dealer in the city was compelled to obtain a permit from the Board of Health. This permit was numbered, and the number must be prominently displayed on the wagons and place of business of the milkmen. Three stations were established, and through these all the milk entering San Francisco must pass. Here it was examined as to its purity. Mounted inspectors examined the milk throughout the city after its passage through these stations. The permits were subject to be revoked by the Board of Health. Any milkman failing to pass through the station had his permit revoked. Injunctions were applied for and temporarily granted, but the courts decided that they could not hold. Suits were filed against the Board for killing tuberculous cows, but the courts were again with the Board in the interests of health.

"The Board went on with its work, but adopted the rule of publication. An animal certificate was issued to those dairies only whose cows were inspected and found free. Then came a difficulty with the interior Boards of Health who refused to adopt the methods and standard employed by San Francisco for fear of political pulls, but whose dairymen were sending milk to the city. Alameda County refused absolutely to permit the cows to be examined for tuberculosis, and that county was sending a large amount of milk to San Francisco.

"Then it was announced that in 48 hours all milk coming from counties not adopting the tuberculin test would be quarantined. The counties did nothing, and several thousand gallons of milk were dumped into the bay. Hurried meetings of the interior Boards of Health were called, and the frightened milkmen urged the adoption of the San Francisco regulations. They even asked that an inspector from the city be sent to conduct the tests at the expense of the towns. In Santa Clara County, Dr. Simpson of the County Board of Health found 20 per cent of the cows diseased, and he has killed 800. In no instance was a mistake found in the test.

"These are not idle facts or figures, but were taken from the mortality record of San Francisco, compiled by the Clerk of Vital Statistics of the Board of Health, and they show that, comparing the deaths from tuberculosis in San Francisco for the 10 years, the deaths for the year ending July 1st last showed a falling off of 10 per cent over any other year of the 10, while each previous year showed a steady gain.

"Laws are strong powers, but it remained for the present Board of Health to take the reins in hand. Public health in San Francisco has been revolutionized. Other improvements than those tending to secure pure milk have been made. A most efficient and thoroughly-equipped Emergency Hospital has been established, with an ambulance service unsurpassed for appointments. One of these wagons is stationed in Golden Gate Park, another along the water front. Any one who has visited San Francisco in late years will know how necessary these improvements were."

WOMAN KAHUNA.

Arrested in Kamolili by Officer Chillingworth.

Mokoko is a native woman, aged about 60 years, who for several years past has been practicing kahunaism in that lantana-bush locality known as Kamolili. She has practiced on in peace, and, when police officers have been suggested to her, it has been her invariable answer: "Let them come. They will not live long after arresting me."

A week ago Charles Chillingworth made up his mind to arrest the woman. He got his informers and worked up the case. A day or two ago two of Mokoko's patients died. Her patients did not work and her midnight powwows seemed only to hastening her patient's to the happy hunting grounds.

On-day Makalo attempted the treatment of a child of one of her neighbors. When a reporter called at

the child's home last night, he found the little one wrapped in a blanket, taking some decoction which the woman had prepared. Over the hump in the dingy room were various kinds of leaves boiling.

Chillingworth went out in the police wagon that night. A whistle brought the informers from the appointed spot, and together they proceeded to the woman's house. She and her husband were found sleeping in a barn owned by J. A. Magoon. They were taken to their own house and a search was made.

In a small room was a huge stone pot weighing at least 200 pounds. This, it is said, is used on special occasions. Both woman and man denied that the stone was anything other than a curiosity. At all events, the image was put in the wagon and taken to the Police Station.

It is said that the natives in Kamolili have a great fear of Makoko, whom they allege can pray them to death on short notice.

Makoko is about as ugly and repulsive a specimen of humanity as one would run across in years. Her face shows signs of heavy abuse drinking, and her short hair hangs matted about her shoulders. Her walk is in the nature of a crouching swing and when she speaks there is an unpleasant rasping sound.

A pain in the chest is nature's warning that pneumonia is threatened. Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind over the seat of pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, and prompt relief will follow. Sold by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN**BOUGHT OF US**

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Numbered and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Medium Priced Goods

Just arrived, a nice line of medium priced

Oak**Bedroom Suites,****Down****Pillow Cushions,**

[Any size made to order.]

Art Ticking for Draperies**Upholstering a Specialty**

We have chairs and tables of good quality, to hire for balls, parties or entertainments.

J. HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Mrs. Mikahala Kaeo and Sam K. Kaeo, her husband, of Waikiki, Oahu, to Wm. A. Towne of Honolulu, Oahu, dated May 10, 1883, recorded Liber 82, page 42, notice is hereby given that the mortgagor intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: Non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 8th day of November, 1897, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, October 14, 1897.

WM. A. BOWEN,
Mortgagor.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All those tracts or parcels of land situated at Waikiki, Waikiki, Oahu, known as Apapa I, II, III, IV, described in R. P. 4184, L. C. A. 9001, to Kahakai, containing an area of 2.96 acres; said premises are owned by said Mikahala Kaeo as heir of Kahakai and by Sam K. Kaeo, as purchaser of Hoosa Kaeo and Hoookano, the other heirs of said Kahakai, the patentee.

1907-4tF

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Lono (k) and Pekelo (k), both of Waikiki, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to William Dean, deceased, late of Honolulu, dated February 18th, 1884, recorded Liber 85, page 344, notice is hereby given that the mortgagor intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: Non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 8th day of November, 1897, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, October 14, 1897.

W. R. CASTLE,
Trustee, Mortgagor.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

1. 1.38 acre in Manoa, Oahu, more particularly set forth and described in R. P. (G) 27 to Kaiulaula, together with the buildings and structures thereunto attached.

2. A lot of 3.67 acres in Palolo, Oahu, being a portion of part 32 of L. C. A. 8558 B to W. C. Lunailio, conveyed to Kanepuu and said Mortgagors by deed recorded Liber 73, page 98, and vesting wholly in these Mortgagors by deed of W. R. Castle, recorded Liber 122, page 349, together with the buildings and structures thereunto attached.

1907-4tF

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Lono (k) and Pekelo (k), both of Waikiki, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to Wm. Dean, deceased, late of Honolulu, dated February 18th, 1884, recorded Liber 85, page 344, notice is hereby given that the mortgagor intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: Non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

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Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, October 14, 1897.

W. R. CASTLE,
Trustee, Mortgagor.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

1. A parcel of land in Halawa, Kohala, covered by Kul. 8114, R. P. 4241, to Halauwal, containing 15,600 square feet, more or less, covered by deed of Kalupalaoa, Lib. 112, p. 147.

2. 1 acre in Pahoa Kul. 10,911, deed of Keawamahi, recorded Liber 113, page 464, and the appurtenances.

3. A lot in Halawa covered by R. P. 4271, deed of T. K. R. Amali, Liber 111, page 411, and the appurtenances.

4. 5 acres in Kahel, covered by R. P. 7242, to Nuhii, deed of Kealima, recorded in Liber 119, page 9; also, all appurtenances.

5. About 2 acres in Pahoa of R. P. Kul. 10,911 to Umi, deed of John Brodie, recorded in Liber 125, page 319.

1907-4tF

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of powers of sale contained in those two certain mortgages made by Antone Rosa to the Trustees under the will of William C. Lunailio, deceased, the first of which said mortgages is dated December 13, 1882, and recorded in the Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 79, pages 208 and 209; and the second dated May 17, 1884, and recorded in said Registry in Liber 88, pages 186, 187 and 188, the mortgagors intend to foreclose said mortgages for breach of condition in them respectively contained, to-wit: the non-payment of principal and interest.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments described in said mortgages, and which are the same as described in each of said mortgage respectively, will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, on Queen street in said Honolulu, on Saturday, the 27th day of November, A. D. 1897, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property described in said mortgages respectively are those three several parcels or tracts of land situated in Kalihi, District of Kona, Island of Oahu, and described as follows:

1. All that parcel of land known as Oiaua, on the south side of Kalihi

valley, being the land described as Apapa 8 in Land Commission Award 6450, to Kaunohua no Moehonua, containing an area of 81 acres more or less.

2. All that parcel of land known as Kekupalau, on the north side of Kalihi valley, being the land described as Apapa 9 in Land Commission Award 6450 to Kaunohua no Moehonua, containing an area of 105 acres more or less.

3. All that parcel of land known as Pohakuaawa at or near the head of Kalihi valley, being the land described as Apapa 10 in Land Commission Award 6450 to Kaunohua no Moehonua, containing an area of .326 acres more or less.

All of which parcels or tracts of land being the same as described in deed from D. K. Fife, the Commissioner to sell the real estate of W. L. Moehonua, to said Antone Rosa, dated December 13, 1882, and recorded in said Registry in Liber 79, pages 206, 207 and 208.

The above described tr

A THUNDERSTORM

Lightning Flashes for Two Hours in Hilo.

Extensive Operations in Sales of Coffee Lands in Olaa District.

[Special Correspondence.]

HILO, Hawaii, October 16.—There has been an intermission of many months since the last genuine thunderstorm occurred in this district; but on Friday evening, the 8th, the storm god held full sway for a couple of hours. The thunders roared and the lightning flashed and rain came down in torrents for a spell, but the electric lights continued to burn. A little damage was done to telephones, but no further damage was reported.

The biking fever has taken strong hold on this community during the pleasant spell of weather. Almost any afternoon one may find a dozen bicycles stacked up along the beach road, where most of the practicing is done. A native boy was seriously hurt today by striking forcibly against the handle-bars of his "bike" in attempting to take a header. The ladies are making fine progress.

Land sales have been particularly brisk this past week, several parcels having passed into the hands of new planters in Olaa. The most important sale of the week was that of the Bashaw Plantation, owned by Messrs. Bashaw, Lund and Jaensen. The plantation contains 300 acres, 72 of which are in coffee, some bearing this season. There are two pretty little cottages well towards the front of the land, besides laborers quarters and so on. Mr. Egan, a recent arrival from California, purchased the whole for \$18,000, and will continue work on the place, which is situated at 21½ miles. Messrs. Egan and Ragsdale have also purchased lands in Hamakua.

Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher, who arrived on the Santiago this week, have gone to Olaa to plant coffee.

Mr. L. P. Denny is another newcomer for Olaa.

Mr. Bashaw has taken up another piece of land and will start a new plantation.

Lands in the vicinity of 11 miles were sold to Davies & Co. and L. A. James.

A few of Mr. Robert Forrest's many friends from Hilo surprised him on the evening of his birthday anniversary, the 11th, by appearing at his home uninvited. He gave the jolly party a hearty welcome, and the evening was spent most delightfully with dancing, games and music.

Mr. E. N. Holmes leaves per Kinau to catch the Australia, bound for the Coast. His mission is to select a complete stock of goods for his new store on Waihauenuenue street. The building is going up rapidly.

A large building on Front street, below Church, is about finished and will be used as a Japanese hotel and restaurant.

Mr. Pratt, the contractor and builder, is engaged to build dwellings in Greater Hilo for Gardner Wilder and E. E. Richards. J. W. Givens begins work this week on a cottage on Pleasant street for C. E. Richardson.

George N. Day, formerly with E. N. Holmes, has returned to the old stand.

The number of weekly visitors to Reed's Bay is increasing. Last week a large party went out yachting, enjoyed a sea bath and then sat down to a splendid luncheon. Several parties have leased land around the bay, and before long cottages will dot the once barren area. Mr. Scott has erected a breakwater in front of his place at considerable expense, as he found the recent high seas to be washing away his sandy beach. Mr. Scott has quite a fine grove of young coconut palms set out around his beach resort.

Postmaster-General Oat has been in Hilo for a few days, having come overland from North Hilo. He will continue his inspection of post offices until he has gone around the island.

Little Alice Mumby celebrated her fourth birthday on Friday by entertaining a large coterie of young friends during the afternoon. Judging from the shouts of merry laughter, the little folks enjoyed the birthday party.

Miss Matilda Johnson, who arrived on the bark Santiago Sunday morning last, was married Monday evening to Mr. Alex. Johnson at the home of P. McKinnon, the Rev. Mr. Hill officiating.

The bark Santiago, Johnson master, arrived Sunday morning, the 16th inst., 20 days from San Francisco. She brought a full cargo of merchandise, feed, etc., several horses and one cow. The following were the passengers: Miss M. Johnson, S. G. Gallagher and wife, Miss Lillian Barnes, F. L. Winter, Dr. L. F. Thompson, G. Jolliffe, L. P. Denny, R. S. Domkowitz, Sam Land, George Williams, Henry Jones, A. McCandless, O. Thompson, Lee Frawley.

The schooner Charles E. Falk arrived on Saturday with 360,000 feet lumber for H. Hackfeld & Co.

The marriage of F. W. Thrum and Miss Eleanor Sison will occur on the 27th inst. The young couple will make their home in Puna, where Mr. Thrum is erecting a pretty cottage on his coffee plantation.

Mr. Stradling leaves per Kinau, en route to the Coast.

INNOVULATING BEETLES.

How to Treat Them—Suggestions for Beautifying City.

The Bureau of Agriculture proposes to issue, from time to time in the Advertiser and Gazette, a bulletin in the interests of horticulture, agriculture, viticulture and floriculture. This is the first of the series. A number of letters are received by this bureau from local and foreign correspondents here.

making inquiries for small and large tracts of land.

JAPANESE BEETLE.

Letters are received from Hawaii, Maui and Kauai, stating that they have the *aderatus umbrinus* or Japanese beetle and say: "We want assistance of some kind. Send us its enemy. Send us some of Koebele's beetles. Send us toads. Come yourself. Something must be done at once."

Professor Koebele has sent the department beneficial (at least it is so hoped) insects from Mexico and the United States, and instructions where to liberate them. As soon as they propagate here, he advises that they be distributed on all the Islands.

This is what Professor Koebele says in regard to the inoculation of the *aderatus umbrinus* (Japanese beetle): Search under the bushes upon which the insects feed and you will find some dead beetles; use a magnifying glass, and those beetles that show a white line on each of the abdominal plates are the infected beetles; carefully save these and take to the office. Procure a quantity of the live beetles and a camel-hair brush; take the brush and rub the point over the abdominal plates of the infected beetles; now take the live beetles one by one and, opening the wing covers, pass the point of the brush under the wing covers onto the back of the beetle; place each live beetle after inoculation into a large glass jar. You can put from one to two hundred of the beetles into one jar; place in the jar some vegetation that the beetles feed on. It is very important that the beetles do not die of starvation. In five or six days the beetles will begin to die from the effects of the inoculation, and in a few days more the fungus growth will be plainly seen. During the period of inoculation the contents of the jar should be kept slightly damp. When about a pint of the infected beetles have been obtained they can be put into a box about 18 inches square and 6 or 8 inches deep. An inch of damp soil should be placed over the bottom and the infected beetles strewn over the soil. Place food in the box and as many live beetles as can be procured. Every three days one-half can be taken out and a like quantity put in the box. The beetles taken out can be strewn on loose soil underneath such plants as the beetle feeds on, or can be used to start other boxes.

PROPOSED NEW INDUSTRY.

Cobra yields perhaps a greater percentage of oil than any other of the great oil-producing staples, giving as high as 64 per cent of pure oil. Samoa exports 5,000 tons annually, which would mean about 300 tons of cocoanut oil.

This nut is destined to become one of the most valuable products to civilized man, as it always has been to the natives of countries where it is indigenous.

The recent perfection of methods for reducing its fatty oils into a cheap and healthy substitute for animal fat for use in the household economy will cause a great demand for the nut. A firm in St. Louis is manufacturing cocoanut butter on a large scale.

We have large areas of waste and wet land that could easily be made productive if planted with cocoanut trees. What a beautiful park those miserable, unseemly swamps—an eyesore to the intelligent visitor and a nuisance to the inhabitants—situated on the makai side of the Waikiki road and mauka of a number of beautiful residences along the beach, would make with the expenditure of a little time and money. It is almost certain that everyone with residences in the vicinity of the swamps mentioned would contribute liberally toward having them filled up.

Free advice does not amount to much, but it is suggested that if this large estate would donate the useless property mentioned to the public, the Government and its people would contribute liberally towards having it made one of the most beautiful parks within the environments of Honolulu and it would be as much of a monument as the chapel at Kamehameha and Pauahi Hall at Punahoa.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The experience of the writer is that potash salts are very effective as insecticides, destroying cut-worms, maggot, plant-lice, while not injuring the plant.

Potash salts may be purchased at about \$2 per hundred pounds.

MAUI.

The following formula and directions, if properly carried out, will produce an effective solution: Unslaked lime, 40 pounds; sulphur, 20 pounds; stock salt, 15 pounds; water to make 60 gallons.

Directions—Place 10 pounds of lime and 20 pounds of sulphur in a boiler with 20 gallons of water, and boil over a brisk fire for not less than one hour and a half, or until the sulphur is thoroughly dissolved. When this takes place, the mixture will be of an amber color; next, place in a cask 30 pounds of unslaked lime, pouring over it enough hot water to thoroughly slaken it, and while it is yet hot and boiling, add the 15 pounds of salt. When this is dissolved, add to the lime and sulphur in the boiler and cook for half an hour longer.

When the necessary amount of water to make the 60 gallons should be added. When using it should be frequently and well stirred; use a spray pump.

NOT A GOOD PLAN.

Forester Hauges Objects to Inoculating Beetles.

Forester Hauges takes issue with the Advertiser on the suggestion that people in the Islands get rid of the Japanese beetles by inoculation. Mr. Hauges believes there is danger in this method from the fact that the Mexican beetle, sent here by Professor Koebele, may feed on these Japanese beetles and die from the effects of the poison. It is probable that Professor Koebele will object to this mode of treatment on his return, now that the caribid beetle has been introduced here.

RIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY



Lovely Skin
Luxuriant Hair

The clearest skin, free from pimple, spot, or blemish, the softest, whitest hands, shapely nails, and luxuriant, lustrous hair with clean, wholesome scalp, are produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blisters, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and baby blemishes, because the only preventive of the cause, viz.: inflammation and clogging of the pores.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London. Foreign DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A. "All About the Skin," a 64-page book, post free.

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE
ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

La Espanola,

La Africana,

Henry Clay & Bock & Co

G. N. WILCOX, President.

J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LTD.

Sugar Machinery.

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO..... Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LTD..... Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER..... Disintegrators.

New Goods

FOR

Warm Weather!

While in San Francisco we made extensive purchases of new goods suitable for warm weather and we secured them at low prices. Some of these lines have already arrived and we are offering them at prices which should win your patronage to us if we have not already had it.

Fancy Swiss, Organdies

AND

Muslin Dress Goods

From 10 cents to 30 cents per yard. Never sold here before at less than 25 per cent. above this.

Equipoise Waists!

The only garment which keeps the form perfect and the health as nature ordained. These waists are now worn by many of the best dressed ladies of Honolulu. Marseilles spreads, new design, from \$2.50 to \$12. New linings for organdies just received.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

FORT STREET



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also, furnish light and power for a radius of from 16 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandlers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited)

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

Hollister & Co.

AGENTS

REVENGE FIRE BRANCHES.....

1,557,028 17 J

REVENGE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.....

1,401,607 9 11

REVENGE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.....

1,254,522 14 S

REVENGE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.....

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

PARIS, October 13.—Adelina Patti, the famous singer, is ill. Her sickness is not believed to be dangerous.

PARIS, October 12.—The Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has elected to increase the standing army by 12,000 men.

NEW YORK, October 13.—A cable to the Herald from Valparaiso, Chile, says: President Errazuriz is ill and confined to his bed. His condition, however, is not considered dangerous.

LONDON, October 13.—A dispatch to the Times from Pretoria says President Krueger in the Volksraad today suggested that the time is now ripe to raise a loan of several millions for the construction of railways in the Transvaal.

CHICAGO, October 13.—New York and Chicago capitalists have organized the Imperial Glucose and Sugar Refining Company, with a capital of \$3,000,000, to compete with the glucose trust. An immense plant will be erected at South Chicago.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—It is understood that Commodore Dewey, the present head of the Naval Trial Board, has been selected to take command of the Asiatic station, in place of Commodore McNair. He is expected to leave San Francisco for China early in December.

BERLIN, October 13.—Much speculation has been excited over the fact that Admiral Knorr, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial navy, by order of Emperor William, has gone on a long leave of absence. Admiral Koster of the Baltic station replacing him. It is rumored that this means the retirement of Admiral Knorr.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—The International Court of Arbitration which is to pass upon the British-Venezuela boundary has completed by the selection of M. Martens, a distinguished Russian jurist, as umpire, and arrangements are being made for the assembling of the Court at Paris during the late summer or fall of next year.

GLENCOVE, L. I., October 12.—Charles A. Dana, the venerable editor of the New York Sun, is slowly sinking. His condition is growing gradually worse, but so slowly that it is hardly noticeable from day to day. There is nothing in his condition which indicates immediate dissolution, but his death may occur at any moment.

LONDON, October 11.—An official telegram received here from Yokohama says that Japan accepted the invitation to send a representative to the Sealing Conference soon to be held in Washington, in which the whole sealing question is to be discussed, and not simply the questions which are covered by the Paris award, Japan having no interest in the Pribylov Islands.

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,

Lieutenant, United States Navy.

San Francisco Arrivals.

The following vessels have arrived in San Francisco from ports on these Islands: October 5, bktm. Archer, 24 days hence; October 7, ship H. F. Glade, 22 days hence; October 8, S. S. China, 5 days and 14 hours hence; October 10, Haw, bk. Roderick Dhu, 18 days from Hilo; October 12, French cruiser Duguay Trouin, 10 days hence; brig Lorraine, 20 days from Kahului, October 13, schr. Transit, 24 days hence. Sailed: October 6, bk. Martha Davis, Honolulu; October 9, bk. Annie Johnson, Hale; October 14, brgtn. W. G. Irwin for Honolulu.

Dock Cheong Arrested.

Dock Cheong, a Chinaman who has been granted a certain amount of opium weekly from the Government Dispensary to alleviate the uncomfortable feelings that result from deprivation of that stuff, was arrested last night by Detective Kaapa, who found the man in his room smoking with three or four others. He was supplying the opium, and the fact that he receives a quantity from the Government was used as a blind. When Kaapa appeared, Dock shoved out his certificate, but it didn't work. He, with one of his companions in opium, were arrested.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe, and recognizing it as dangerous, he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic, and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form. The Banner of Liberty, Libertystown, Maryland. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Ladies Use Rifles.

The ladies now attend Kakauko bunts regularly and are really doing good work. The fever has laid hold of them, and nothing now can keep them away from the Sharpshooters' range. With their 22-caliber Winchester rifles they walk or ride down and fire away at glass balls 20 yards away, with the aim of practiced marksmen. It is, besides being a fine training, a source of intense enjoyment. Quite a number were out yesterday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, October 19.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Lehua, Nye, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Kaena, Parker, from Oahu ports.

Wednesday, October 20.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Thursday, October 21.

Am. bktm. S. G. Wilder, McNeill, from San Francisco.

Union S. S. Moana, Carey, from San Francisco.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kauai.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, October 19.

Stmr. Molokai, Bennett, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Na-wiliwili, Kolca and Waimea.

Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Weir, for Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Nawiliwili, Hanamaulu, Kilauea, Ka-hiwi and Hanalei.

Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Weir, for Honohina, Hakalau, Honomu, Pohakumanu and Pepeeokeo.

Stmr. Helene, Freeman, for Lahaina, Kahului, Hana, Keanae, Hamoa, Hanamaulu, Kipahulu and Pauhau.

United States gunboat Wheeling, Sebree, for cruise to Lahaina on target practice.

Wednesday, October 20.

Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. Hawaii, for Hawaii ports.

O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, for San Francisco.

Am. bk R. P. Rithet, Thompson, for San Francisco.

Thursday, October 21.

Union S. S. Moana, Carey, for the Colonies.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, for Kauai.

Stmr. Kaena, Parker, for Waialua ports.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kihel, Makena, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Onomea, Papaikou and Hilo, (Laupahoehoe mail and passengers only), at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Nye, for Laupahoehoe and Pepeeokeo, at 4 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinau, October 19—Peter Lee, Capt. Rosehill, A. B. Lobenstein, W. S. Sims, E. Bashaw, E. B. Barthrop, W. Nailime, D. H. Hitchcock, S. Macy, Mrs. D. K. Baker, Miss May Logan, J. S. Low, Robert Parker, J. P. Cooke, H. Howell, W. A. Bailey, H. M. Dow, wife and daughter, J. Cooke, wife and son, Mrs. W. Mersberg and servant J. T. Stacker, M. A. Tully, Dr. E. Beatty, E. N. Holmes, J. W. Cooke, Mrs. M. Gillin, Miss C. S. Bond, R. Wallace, Enoch Johnson, Miss Hattie Parker, H. S. Rickard, C. Wilcox, and 93 deck.

From Kauai, per stmr. James Makee, October 21—F. Naylor, Mr. Kobayashi and 11 on deck.

From San Francisco, per Union steamship Moana, October 21.—Mrs. J. W. Winter, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Maurer, Mrs. Duisenberg, Mr. T. G. Thrum, Mr. J. T. Arundel, Mr. H. E. Webster, wife and child, Mr. E. A. McInerny, Mr. L. Griggs, wife and child, Mr. B. K. Manning, Mr. C. S. Desky, Mr. D. L. Conklin, Mr. G. Shireck, Mr. A. Marques, Mr. G. H. Fairchild, Mr. F. W. Macfarlane, Mr. A. T. Taylor and wife, Mr. E. Burleigh, Mr. A. M. Webster, Miss O. Case, Miss G. Carroll, Mr. R. C. A. Peterson, Mr. A. E. Murphy, Mr. D. E. Whitman, Mr. H. Fowler, Mr. A. N. Jones, Captain Freeth, Mr. S. I. Shaw, Baron von Schroeder, Mr. Evan Abercrom, Mr. C. H. Buckingham, Miss M. Rutherford, Miss B. Young, Mr. O. A. Young, Mr. J. T. Barker, Mr. C. Lambert, Mr. R. H. Brown, and 40 in the steerage.

Departures.

For Hawaii, per stmr. Mauna Loa, October 19—Mrs. J. Jauka, F. B. McStockier, Mrs. J. Mana, S. E. Kaiue and wife, A. Fernandes and wife, Miss E. Paris, W. H. Wall, H. D. Sloggett, P. A. Dias, Mrs. G. J. Campbell and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Faxon Bishop, Miss Walker, Mrs. G. E. Smithies, Mr. and Mrs. H. McCroriston and 85 deck.

For San Francisco, per bk. R. P. Rithet, October 20.—L. A. Marshal, Miss Ada M. Williams, Wm. Traves, Jr., Homer Brown.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Australia, October 20—Edward Olifan, P. Olifan and wife, F. P. Meserve and wife, W. G. Wait, wife and two children, Dr. Bentley, Mrs. S. B. Rose, Mrs. Gillam, C. F. Eckart, E. N. Holmes, Prof. Brigham, Mrs. J. B. Parsons, Mrs. J. B. Newton, Mrs. S. A. Lanon, Mrs. C. Castle, Miss Jessie Castle, A. J. Snyder and wife, J. P. Blair, wife, children and nurse, W. J. Callingham, H. A. Wild-mann and wife, Miss White, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Castle and son, and Watson Wyman.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per bk. R. P. Rithet, October 20—23,554 bags sugar, weighing 2,323,116 lbs., valued at \$32,158, and shipped as follows:

by F. A. Schaefer & Co. and 11,576 lbs. by T. H. Davies & Co. to Williams, Diamond & Co., made up by C. Brewer & Co. to Welch & Co.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Peru from China and Japan today. The Bertie Minor arrived in Eureka from Kailua, Hawaii, October 13th.

The schooner Alice Cooke sailed from Port Gamble for this port October 9th.

The American brig W. G. Irwin sailed from San Francisco for this port October 14th.

The German bark J. C. Pfleider, Haar-

mer, sailed in ballast for Portland, Ore., yesterday morning.

The Hawaii will not make a long trip this time. She left Wednesday and will return in about nine days.

The R. M. S. Moana, Carey coman-

der, arrived in port yesterday morn-

ing, after a fine trip from San Francis-

co.

The T. C. Walker left Stockton for

San Francisco on October 12th with a

full cargo of flour for a Honolulu

bound ship.

The United States Gunboat Wheeling,

Sebree commander, sailed at 8:30

a. m. Tuesday on a cruise to Lahaina

for target practice.

The American barkentine S. G.

Wilder, McNeill master, arrived in

port yesterday, 21 days from San Fran-

cisco, with a cargo of general merchan-

dise consigned to F. A. Schaefer & Co.

The American bark R. P. Rithet,

Thompson master, sailed for San Fran-

cisco yesterday forenoon with four pas-

sengers and a cargo of sugar. Captain

Thompson expects to make a quick

trip up.

One of the Liverpool dredgers in the

Mersey is capable of sailing over a

sand-bar at a speed of from five to 10

feet a minute, cutting its way through

a solid bank and leaving behind it a

channel 40 feet wide and 20 feet deep.

The Moana brought merchandise

consigned to the following: Castle &

Cooke, Haw. Gazette Co., E. L. Mar-

shall, Wall, Nichols Co., J. T. Water-

house, Hop Hing, K. Furuya, S. Osaki,

King Bros., H. Hackfeld & Co., Haw.

News Co. and T. G. Thrum.

The following vessels have been

chartered for the Islands: Bktm. Kilkil-

it and schr. Robert Lewers salied

with lumber from Port Gamble to Honolu-

lu; bk. Roderick Dhu, merchandise

from San Francisco to Hilo; bk. An-

drew Welch, bktm. Archer and bk. Mo-

ican with merchandise from San Fran-

cisco to Honolulu.

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